THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

MR. EDMUNDS SAYS THE PROPOSED FIVE-MINUTE RULE IS ALL RIGHT.

The Sennte Strikes Out of the Sundry Civil Bill the Appropriation for the Irriga-tion of Arid Lands-The Bill Nullifying the Original Package Decision Discussed in the Mouse Under a Gag Rule.

Washington, July 18 .- The Senate met at 11 Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa) making it in order in M. The resolution offered yesterday by the consideration of appropriation bills to move to limit debate on amendments to five minutes for each Senator, was presented.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep., Vt.) inquired whether the meaning of the resolution was to terminate debate on amendments not yet offered as well as on amendments pending. The former practice had been, he believed, to provide for terminating the debate on a known proposition. and so on and so on. He certainly was in favor of such a resolution as that, but if it means to close debate on amendments not yet offered it was quite another thing.

Mr. Allison-The resolution is an exact copy of resolutions that have been adopted by the

Sanate on many occasions, Mr. Edmunds-Then it is all right. Mr. Allison said he did not ask for its consid-

table, subject to call hereafter. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Gibson (Dem., La.), directing the Secretary of War to report as to the cost of an avenue connecting the reservation of the Washington Monument with Rock Creek, Columbia Park, and the

Soldiers' Home, was adopted.
Mr. Dawes (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the President's message vetoing the bill to change the boundaries of the Uncompangre Indian reservation, reported it back without recommendation, and at the same time reported a new bill for the same purpose. A question having been asked as to the disposition to be made of the veto message, the presiding officer (Mr. Ingails) said that the Constitution reguired that the question whether the bill should pass, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding, should be submitted to the Senate. It was not necessary, however, that that question should be submitted at a particular time. The bill

and the message were placed on the calendar. The consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was resumed, the pending question being the amendment repealing the frrigation provision in the like bill of Oct. 2, 1888, excepting that reservoir and canal sites heretofore located or selected shall remain segregated and reserved from entry or settle-

Mr. Reagan (Dem., Tex.), continued his argument against the amendment, and in favor of the irrigation scheme initiated by the act of 1888. Referring to Major Powell, Mr. Reagan said that if he ever knew an honest man the director of the Geological Survey was one. If that gentieman could have been used by land syndicates not a word would ever have been heard of the attacks now made upon him. It was because he could not be used by speculators in the public lands that war had been made upon him.

beard of the attacks now made upon him. It was because he could not be used by speculators in the public lands that war had been made upon him.

Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.)—Does the Senator frop. Texas ascribe that motive to me?

Mr. Reagan—I have not said a word about he Senator from Nevada, nor have I had him n my mind. I was referring to the general subject and to the fact that during the early part of this Congress representatives of syndicates and corporations were here urging a repeal of this law and threatening to bring their power to bear on members of Congress. It was that which I had in view.

Mr. Stewart—Will the Senator name some agent of some syndicate?

Mr. Reagan—I have no doubt that the Senator from Nevada knows as many of them as I do. I have no disposition to engage in personalities, either with agents or calimants or Senators. I gave my knewledge of facts and of men who spoke to me on this subject, and I beg the Senator to consult his own memory as to whether he has seen such men.

Mr. Stewart—If you will allow me I will consult my memory; and I now state that no representative of any syndicate or of any person interested in land has mentioned the subject to me this winter. The only thing that has influenced me has been my own observation and the protests that have come here from the neople against having the public lands withdrawn from market.

Mr. Reagan—These land sharks may have thought me weaker, less pure less devoted to the public interests than the Senator from Nevada, and may, therefore, have approached me when they did not deem that they dared to approach him. When we talk of public sentiment we ought to have the sentiment of the cultivators of the soil, and not of land speculators who combine their influence, activity, and wealth to make members of Congress believe that their own interests and their own feelings are those of the people.

Alt, Reagan then went on with his argument against the pendicg amendment. In conclusion he said that if the net of 1989 were repealed he could go to

lose its lands and that citizens would lose the chance to secure homes for themselves.

Mr. Alien (liep., Wash), said that within the country designated as the and region there was a population of between 2,004,000 and 3,500,000. Great communities had established

was a population of between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000. Great communities had established themselves there on the security and generalizes of the laws which had existed up to this time, but suddenly, and without a note of warning, two-fifths of the area of the United States had been reserved from settlement. In order to consummate that policy State lines and Territorial lines would have to be obliterated and vested rights absolutely ignored. Hoestnestly protested against such legislation.

Mr. Jones (1982), Arrived an amendment providing that in the arid region the public lands shall only be occupied under the Homestead laws, the Mining laws, or the laws for the acquisition of town sites.

Mr. Allison made the point of order against the amendment as being general legislation. He desired to put himself on record against any appropriation being made in the direction of continuing the irrigation survey. He was firmly convinced that immediate stop should be put to that survey. The result of its continuance would be to involve the Government in coormous expenditures and entanglements. The irrigation survey woulds if continued cost more than \$20,000,000, and would involve new and untold problems of gevernment, setting States at war with each other and involving the control of all the interior waters by the Government of healiffly to any disposition to protect and preserve the public domain of the United States.

The presidence of the Allied States.

and preserve the public domain of the United States. The presiding officer (Mr. Ingalis) sustained Mr. Allison's point of order. Mr. Allison's point of order.

After further discussion the amendment was agreed to. It increases from \$200,000 to \$300,-After further discussion the amendment was agreed to. It increases from \$200,000 to \$360,000 to \$360,000 the appropriation for topographic surveys, one-half of which shall be expended west of the 101st meridian, and so much of the net of Oct. \$2.1888, entitled "An net making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the flovernment for the flacal year ending June 30, 1859, and for other purposes," as provides for the selection and location of reservoirs and canals upon the public lands and the reservation of irrigable lands is hereby repealed; provided, that re-ervoir and enals sites heretofore located or selected shall remain segregated and reserved from entry or settlement until otherwise provided by law.

Other amendments recommended by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to, including the following: Surking out the item of \$20,000 for engraving the maps, and the item of \$7,500 for rent of office rooms in Washingtob.

The bill was then laid aside, 63 pages having

ingtob.

The bill was then isid aside, 63 pages having been disposed of out of a total of 114.

Mr. Alison gave notice that he would ask the Senate to remain in session to-morrow until the bill is completed.

Mr. Vance (Dem., N. C.) introduced a bill providing for the repeal of the tax of 10 per cent, on the circulation of State banks and providing that no higher rate of tax rhall be levied on such circulation than on that of national banks. Reported to the Finance Compational banks.

on such circulation than on that of all banks. Reported to the Finance Com-

national surface in the Senate After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 11 A. M.

House of Representatives.

In the House Mr. Hitt (Rep., Ill.) asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a joint resolution providing that nothing in the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill shall be construed to delay or interrupt the prompt translation, publication, and distribu tion of the reports of the proceedings of the international Conference.

Mr. Rogers (Dem., Ark.) objected, Mr. Cannon (Hep., Ill.), from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution providing that the House shall immediately proceed to the consideration of the "Original Package" bill: the previous question to be considered as ordered on Monday after the reading of the journal; and that the House shall consider the Bankruptcy bill the previous question to be

One hundred and twenty-four members were announced paired on this vote.

Mr. McMillan (Dem., Tenn.) said that the or-

der provided two days for the consideration of each of these important measures. Exception was made to conference reports on the appropriation bills. The conference report on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill was now pending. Its consideration might consume three-quarters of the time set apart for the consideration of the Original Package and Bankruptcy bills. A time was fixed for a final vote on these measures without regard to the status in which they were when that time arrived. He believed that the House of Reprecentatives ought to be a House of Representatives. It ought no longer to be a government of the House by the Committee on Rules, but ought to be a government of the House by the House itself. It was the method of proceeding to which he objected. The House was no longer a deliberative body: the only deliberative body which the people had was the Senate of the United States. Measures of the importance of those mentioned in the resolutions should receive the deliberate consideration of

should receive the denoerate control to the House.

Mr. Outhwaite (Dom., Ohio) urged the importance of the Bankruptcy bill and of its careful consideration. After a thorough study of the measure it had met with his approval, though he thought it should be amended in some particulars. But if it was to be rushed through the House under the resolution of the Committee on Rules, he would have to oppose its manage. eration this morning, and it was laid on the

Committee on Rules, he would have to oppose its passage.

Mr. Cannon did not conceive that it was in the nower of the Committee on Rules or any other committee to propose any legislation that would meet with the approval of the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. McMillin or any gentleman on the other side. The minority was rerforming its functions, and something more than its functions. The minority was not happy at the beginning of the seesion: it was not happy now, and it would not be happy when adjournment came. He had hoped that there would be no objection to the pending resolution.

Mr. McMillin said that he was not objecting to the two measures, but he was opposed to the gag law proposed.

Mr. McMillin said that he was not objecting to the two measures, but he was opposed to the gag law proposed.

Mr. Cannon said that when a gentleman from Texas, whose name he would not mention, and a gentleman from Arkansas, whose name he would mention, assumed a leadership which meant obstruction and delay—frequently to the disgust of their fellows—there was nothing left the majority but to report orders of this kind. At the suggestion of Mr. Adams (Rep. III.) to resolution was modified. the resolution was modified so as to provide that appropriation bills shall not interfere with the consideration of the two bills, and the res-

the consideration of the two bills, and the resolution was then adopted.

The "Original Package" bill was then taken up. Mr. F. B. Taylor (Rep., Ohio), in advocating the measure, said that never had such a blow been given to State sovereignty and State rights as had been given by the ascertainment that under the Constitution of the United States the citizen of a foreign State might take into another State any property that was a subject of commerce and there sell it without liability of taxation or the burden of taxation. He did not advocate the bill in the interest of any Prohibilion party or any Prahibition sentiment; but because the best interest of the whole people demanded its passage.

Mr. Culbertson (Dem., Texas) said that Con-Mr. Culbertson (Dem., Texas) said that Congress was appealed to Irom all quarters to apply some remedy for the grievous mischief and local disorders wrought by the recent decision of the Supreme Court. It was claimed that the court had invited Congress to exert its power to restore the former condition of the law by placing the subjects of commerce under the jurisdiction of the police power of the State by Congressional legislation. In its decision the court had expressly declared that all such laws as interfered with the right of an importer to sell in original packages were null and void. laws as interfered with the right of an importer to sell in original packages were null and vold, for the reason that the jurisdiction of the police power of the State did not regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors. Where did Congress get the power to declare the unconstitutional laws of the state in force and to subject to their operation objects of commerce which the court held were not within the juri-diction of the police power of the State. If the Constitution vested acclusive power is Congress.

the court held were not within the juri-diction of the police power of the State? If the Constitution vested exclusive power in Congress to regulate commerce in distilled spirits among the State, how could Congress assent to the regulation of that commerce by the States? The effect of the Senate bill would be to transfer a power vested exclusively in Congress to the States, and the States themselves would execute a power which they had nexted with

fer a power vested exclusively in Congress to the States, and the States themselves would execute a power which they had rarted with when the Constitution was adorted. There was no power in Congress to substitute an agent to do its constitutional duties. The Senate bill rested on the Inise and Ialiacious theory that the States might rely on Congress for a grant of power to regulare the traffic in intoxicating liquors. For one he was not willing to vote for a measure that made his State a mendicant asking for the privilege of exercising the police power she had never delegated to Congress and which was inherent in her. If the House substitute should become a law, it would be as well to strike from the Constitution the clause giving Congress the right to make commercial regulations. Commercial chaos would ensue. When this proposition became a law our great commercial supremacy would topple and fall. If the State of lowa could prohibit the importation of intexicating liquors it could exclude tobacco. It could go further than guarding the health and morals of its citizens; it could protect its own products against those of other States. It would be better to amend the Constitution rather than to mangle it by these makeshifts.

Mr. Adams (Rep., Ill.) did not believe that

stitution rather than to mangle it by these makeshifts.

Mr. Adams (Rep., Ill.) did not believe that the remedy for the original package saloon could be found in either of the proposed measures. He argued in favor of a substitute defining an original problems of the proposed measures.

fining an original package of intoxicating liquers in bottles as a case containing not less than a dozen bottles, and not in bottles as a cask containing not less than five gallons.

Mr. Rectifier, Lowal, whose decision as a Judge was overruled by the decision of the Supreme Court, spoke in favor of the propos legislation. He said that if any relief was

to the state. They merely exercised the power delegated to Congress to regulate commerce among the States.

Mr. I. R. Tayler opposed the Asiams substitute on the ground that it would turn every local option township and county in the United States into a liquor selling township and county by act of Congress.

Mr. Morse Hep. Mass. supported the bill. Under the provision of the Constitution the Supreme Court stepped in and said that without remedial legislation the rumseller might carry on his business in original packages, from one drink in a package up to a barrel. Eternity alone would show the mischief that this provision had already wrought in the country. All the injury done to the people by impure food, by the rawage of the small-pox or the yellow lover sank into insignificance and were a more begatele as compared to the injury to the people from the liquor traffic which this decision of the Supreme Court let loose.

Mr. Henderson (Rev. Lown) said that no de-

which this decision of the Supreme Court let loose.

Mr. Henderson (Ren. Jowa) said that no decision rendered by the Supreme Court had so excited the feelings of the country as the original packaged decision. While he was unwilling to recognize the decision as the law he was unwilling to sit still one moment and submitto the operation of that decision if there was a lawful remedy. Let gentlemen not forget that the Supreme Court, in throwing this legal thunderbolt into the republic, siid not fail to send with it a cure. It cried out to Congress: While we believe that the our duty, we believe it is your duty to remedy the evil." The people of the country, without regard to party or solities, the people who bended the knee and bowed their heals in the presence of God and their fellow men, appealed to Congress for its action, and, for one, he would not he situe.

ac:. Fending further debate, the House took a reeast until 8 o clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension tills. Nothing was done at the evening session, Mr. Enles Dem., Tenu.) raising the point of no quorum on the first motion made, and the House at 8:30 adjourned.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Things of Interest Happening In and Out of the Halls of Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 18 .- A meeting of the Republican members of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections was held to-day to consider the provisions of the Federal Election bill. The session lasted more than two hours. Members of the committee refuse to say anything respecting the proceedings. It is said by Senators not members of the com-mittee that it is their understanding that the committee will make very considerable changes in the Ludge bill, and reduce its length materially.

The House Committee on Elections to-day decided two more contested cases in favor of the Republican contestants. They were the rida case of Goodrich agt, Bullock decision favor of Goodrich, and the West Virginia

ment to the Tariff bill, providing that after one year from the passage of the bill the Presiconsidered as ordered on Wednesday, after the reading of the journal,

Yearding of the journal,

Mr. Breckinridge (Dem. Ky.) raised the question of consideration. The House decided—

The House decided—

Yearding of the journal the question of consideration. The House decided—

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and the President is directed to pursue such negotiations as may be deemed necessary to secure by treaty or otherwise the unrestricted entry into any such country of the agricultural products of the United States.

The President has adopted the new field for the American flag. The addition of a star to the ferty-two in the field was necessitated by the admission of Idaho into the Union. Two designs were submitted, both of which have been published in The Sun. The design approved incorporates the present arrangement of stars and adds the single new star to the first row neares: the staff. The stars have been hitherto arranged in six rows alternately. This arrangement is preserved in the new flag, save that the top row will have seven stars. The design is not symmetrical, but will become so when another star is added to the last row, as will be done next year to represent Wyoming. The new field will be immediately placed in the flags of the army and navy. the forty-two in the field was necessitated by

The Senate in executive session to-day con-irmed the following nominations: James Russell Soley of Massachusetts, Assistant Sec-stary of the Navy. or the Navy.
red B. Nettleton of Minnesota and Oliver L.
ling of Michigan, Assistant Secretaries of the ssury. M. Somerville of Alabama I. Lewis buderson M. Somerville of Alabama I. Lewis knule of Messachusetts and Ferdinand S. Shurilett reson, General Appraisers of Merchandies. Sjor Augustus G Robinson, Deputy Quartermaster Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt Edward R. Atwood, rmaster and Major.
following assignments of graduates of The following assignments of the following assignments of the Naval Academy were also confirmed:
Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corne—
He could be the followed the following the foll

Second Lieutenaum in the Mayy-Oscar Ell Keiley Cole, New York; Theodore Porter Ell Keiley Cole, New York; Theodore Porter Kane at large.

Assistant Engineers in the Navy-Oscar William Reester, Pennsylvania.

Ensigns in the Navy-Frank Marble, New York; John Playel Hubbard, New York; Marcus Lyon Miller, Massachusetts; Lloyd Horwitz Chandler, New Hampshire; George North Hayward, New York; Samuel Shelburne Robinson, Pennsylvania; Henry Kennedy Benham, New York; Charles Frederic Hughes, Maine; William Buell Frauklin, Maryland; Frederick Brewster Basset, New York.

A POWDER AND SMOKE DAY.

The Militiamen at Perkskill Fire Away
All Day Long.

PEERSKILL CAMP. July 18 .- A rainbow, arching into black sky above the Peekskill Moun-tain, blushed its old-time promise across the camp into a gold and crimson sunset after yesterday's storm, and the promise was releemed to-day. From morning to night not cloud was visible that seemed heavier than the summer skirts of the many ladies who flitted round about the tented streets, with muslins flying in the brisk north wind that came cool and scented from the Hudson Highlands.

It has been a day of noise and powder. Almost without cessation, from 5:45 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., the bills rang with the voice of musketry and answered back with the defiance of a million tongues. Company drills, battalion drills, and a special afternoon drill of the companies of the "Bloody" Fourteenth were all devoted to skirmishes and loading and were all devoted to skirmleness and tosting and firing practice.

Lieut.-Col. Smith's battalion of countrymen from way back—doctors, lawyers, legislators, and town councilmen—did well from the first. The separate company men are, in fact, noted for their prolicioncy in movements of fours and the manual of arms, and the ability to enjoy life at Iona Island and Peerskill without passes and not get caught.

and not get caught.

The morning drills caught the Fourteenth in The morning drills caught the Fourteenth in a tight place.

Their general work throughout has been good, but when it came to the test of gunpowder they went all to pieces. Volley's were ragged. Cot Mitchell did not wait to get Cant. Helmes's critiensms upon it. Hight after dinner he ordered all the companies out for one and a half hours' special drill in leading and firing. Every Captain got his company as far away from the others as he could. It was as well that this was so.

Capt. Cutts of Company H had his men shaded and hidden in Chippy lane. On the right and on the left the rear rank men caid not the slightest attention either to him or to their die closers.

'I'll warm some of you." Capt. Cutts cried.

"Til warm some of you." Capt. Cutta cried,
"even if I get warm myself. Why, if I should
give you cartifdges you'd blow your own heads
off."

even if I get warm flyself.

give you cartridges you'd blow your own heads off."

He did give them ammunition, however, and before he brought them in they brought down a shower of leaves from the covert bushes with volleys that rang out like a single big gun.

The detachment of the Third Battery, Capt. Basquins men, also from Brooklyn, had an extra drill 10-day. It was compilmentary, given at the request of the Yonkers Fourth. I p on the McCoy road Brum Major Cornell was also drilling. His men were getting in great shape on all serts of tans and beats and rattles when the whole lot, from the fat man who always carries the bass to the thin one with the small fifes, retreated. They went in disorder. A big bull was after them, He didn't like military music.

Company C of the Fourteenth presented a sword to their Captain. Gilbert floyd. While they were gathered, speechnaking in their company street, the whole grovisional battallon drew about Col. Alexis C. Smith's headquarters, where Surgeon Elsworth Colton of the Yonkers commany was corrailed, and made the recipient of a sword. Surgeon Colton then caned Col. Smith with a gold-headed affair.

SHOT HIS WIFE'S PARAMOUR.

First Induced Him to Confess and Then Opened Fire Upon Him With a Revolver.

ELMIRA, July 18.-Harvey Coleman, a breakago Tinklepaugh accused Coleman of being eriminally intimate with his wife, and said would retain no enmity toward him, and would take him by the hand in as friendly a spirit as ever. Coleman thereupon confessed his intimacy with Mrs. Tinklepaugh, and agreed to make such a statement in writing.

Late last night the two men drove to the res-

idence of George Carris, the day yardmaster for the Northern Central Railroad, Mr. Carris accompanied them to the residence of Lawyer E. J. Baidwin, where Coleman made the statement incriminating Tinklepauch's wife, which Tinklepaugh intended to use in a suit for divorce. They remained at Mr. Baldwin's house until about 10 o'clock this morning, when Tinklepaugh asked Coleman to step outside, as he klepaugh asked Coleman to step outside, as he wished to speak to him. After conversing for some time Tinklepaugh suddenly said: "I ought to kill you." and immediately produced a revolver and began fitting. Coleman turned to run, and Tinklepaugh pursued him, firing at every long. Coleman sought wordection in a house near by, and Tinklepaugh dropped his revolver and fled. The police have made diligent search ever since, but Tinklepaugh is still at Liberty.

Coleman had four bullet wounds in his back and abdomen, and, although he is still alive, there is little prespect of his tecovery. Coroner Jacob's was summoned, and took Coleman a antemorfem statement, which was sub-

man - antemortem statement, which was stantially as stated above. Coleman had also had trouble with his wife, and only vesterday she instituted a sult for diverce. In Coleman's possession was found a package of letters from Effle Wheeler of Southport Corners, which were replete with sen imentality and silly prostations of long at the sent and the sent in the sent in

Shot Himself and then Jumped Overboard. A gray-haired man, apparently about 60 years of age, yesterday afternoon walked down to the wharf near the old Weehawken Ferry at Wechawken, and drawing a revolver shot himself in the head and then jumped overboard. A policeman, whose attention was attracted by the report of the pistol, saw the old man in the water with blood cozing from a wound in the head. When taken out the man was dead. He wore a high silk but black broadcloth trousers, and black sack cont, and was about 5 feet 2 inches in height; had a smooth face, dark hair, and was of stout build. There was found in the clothing several subparas issued from the 1 nied States District Court for the Southern district of New York in suits against the schooner Neilie Coloman and The 13me Fock. There were also found several professional eards of lawyers. On one of the cards was the name of H. F. Lawrence, room 295, Fotter building, New York. There were no other clues to the suicide's identity. The body was removed to Crane's Morgue.

Paulist Fathers at Lake George.

The summer house at Lake George of the Paulist Fathers, who are in charge of the Catholic Church of St. Paul the Apostle in West Fifty ninth street, has been opened. Neveral of the Fathers and all the students riorida case of Goodrich and the Vest-Montage of the Guine age. Builder decision in favor of Goodrich and the Vest-Virginia case of McGinnia ngt. Alderson decision in favor of McGinnia ngt. Alderson decision in favor of McGinnia This makes a total deixteen cases decided by the committee this seasion, ten decisions being in favor of Republicans and six in favor of the sitting Demo-cratic mounters. There are left undisposed of only two cases—those of Laton ngt. Finding from Tennessee and clayton agt. Brockinridge from Arkansas.

Senator Pierce to-day proposed an amend-

Excise Commissioners Demur.

Sick Headache

Biliousness. Nervousness. Are Cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

LABOR WANTS THE MAYOR,

The Citizens Willing to Make a Laboring Man a Coroner, if That'll Do.

The Executive Committee of the Windsor Hotel party, the mainspring of the Citizens' movement, met yesterday in the down-town office of Julien T. Davies. After the meeting t was announced that the organization had een perfected and arrangements had been made for raising the money necessary for campaign work. It was also said that a literary bureau commensurate with the importance of the party and its work would soon be established. Every voter in the city will receive attentions from the bureau. The Executive Committee will meet again on Tuesday afternoon and frequently thereafter until September, when the General Committee will also become active. Justice John R. Brady of the Supreme Court

is the man whom the citizens are now discussing for Mayor. The difficulty is that it is very doubtful whether he would accept. Justice Brady is Father Ducey's candidate. Years before Father Ducey's hair was gray he was a

fore Father Ducey's hair was gray he was a boy in the office of Justice Brady's father. The former Judge Brady took quite a fancy to him, and one day asked him what he wanted to do. "I want to be a priest," said the boy. Judge Brady told the boy that he would pay the expenses of his education and see that he became fitted for the Catholic ministry. Young Ducey studied hard, and his attainments enabled him to rise. He became pastor of one of the most fashionable churches in this city. If Justice Brady will accept the nomination Father Ducey will do all that he can to have him nominated.

A capyass is now making of the clerical Citi-

Justice Brady will accept the nomination Father Ducey will do all that he can to have him nominated.

A canvass is now making of the clerical Citizens to see how many of them are in favor of Justice Brady. When the canvass has been finished, in case a majority are in favor of Justice Brady, a committee will call on him and ask him if he will accept. The Citizens have not yet determined whether they will nominate by committee, convention, or mass meeting. It will be hard for them to hold a convention, for they have no district organizations. A mass meeting would be comparatively easy, as there are enough stray citizens walking around the streets of New York on any night to fill any hall in the city. By committee would be the simpler, for everything could be arranged more readily beforehand. They expect to confer with the Labor men before they nominate. They are willing to make a Labor man Coroner in return for the Labor endorsement of their ticket. It would be hard to satisfy the Labor men with any such son as that. The two offices that the Labor men want are Mayor and Comptroller. They think they will treat the Citizens very liberally if they let them take the Sheriff and the District Attorney and the There is R. W. G. Welling for example. He is Secretary of the Citizens are many-sided men. There is R. W. G. Welling for example. He is Secretary of the City Reform Club, member of the Commonwealth Club, the Tariff lieform Association, and the Reform Club. He was one of the leaders in orposition to Gov. Hill, which so materially added the Governor's recleation. With him are such men as Horace E. Deming. Walter S. Logan, Julien T. Davies, John B. Pine, Carl Schurz, Oliver Sumner Teall, Louis F. Post, and others who are, without change of clothing or difference in make-up, Cleveland Democrate, anti-Hill Republicans. Ballot Reformers. City Hoformers, and Citizens, and citizens. They are themselves the only vor populi that they are themselves the only vor populi that they are themselves the only vor populi that they a

scognize. It would be interesting to get a full list of the It would be interesting to set a full list of the organizations, clubs, associations, and societies to put if the rest of mankind which these few men belong to. It would not be an exasperation to say that within the last seven pears these men have originated or belonged to more political and social-political erganizations, leagues, and clubs than they themselves number; that is, that there has had to be a great deal of duplication in order to have enough men for the offices. Each of these clubs has a President, a Vice-President or two, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. They have not, combined, enough them in these clubs to furnish a senarate man for each office. This is shown by a glance over the pamphlets and stationery which these associations send out, and which have the names of their officers printed on their letterheads.

KINGS COUNTY HIBERNIANS

Simon Tinkleraugh, the night watchman for of Kings county. The affair was the thirty-eighth anthe same road, were neighbors, living but a nual outing and games of the stalwart sens of "th' cuid few doors apart on Perine street. A short time | dart," and the arrangements were commensurate with such a veteran affair. Both dancing pavilions were crowded, the smaller one being given over to the per-sons present who desired to "dance aich other down" in the old time style to the music of the pipes in the hands of experia. To the credit of the ladies, be it said

hands of experis. To the credit of the ladies, be it said, every time such a contest occurred between a man and a woman the latter invariably danced "th" by a 2 his late." The games were stopped by the rain when only a rortion of the programme and been decided.

The thirty-seven brustness of the order in the courty were represented by designations of officers and main, bers. The delegations and their Fresheims present were: Brunch 80: 1, Fairlox McGrain. 2, Bernard Morgan. 3, H. Hassis, 7, Fairlox McGrain. 2, Bernard Morgan. 3, H. Hassis, 7, Fairlox McGrain. 3, Bonnas Nearey, 6, Games Needly, 13, March 11, John Mallin, 12, James O'Neilli, 13 W. J. Bernard Doctorty, 14, John Mallin, 2, James O'Neilli, 13 W. J. Bernard Bouterty, 14, John McGrain, 18, Per Ayiner, 16, William Dollan, 16, J. J. Powers, 17, Edward Galagher, 18, John J. Keenan, 19, L. Enbis, 29, M. Mooney, 21, L. Conlin, 22, T. Redmond, 23, F. Conners, 24, M. recuey, 25, M. Cassidy, 10, M. Shift, 27, L. A. Curroll, 28, F. Pegran, 28, P. Pedran, 29, P. Polish, 39, John Monahan, 31, P. Duryes, 32, Joseph Carrey, 23, F. Connolly, 31, James Haley, 33, F. Green, 20, M. McGornicz, Secretary.

The first event was a quarter-mile run, open to all.

man Thomas cimpson, Treasurer, and R. McCornicz, berretary.

The first event was a quarter-mile run, open to all, dots litarper of the Mohican Athieste Unio of Newark, N. J., won, with George Brown second, and James Donoghue third. The prizes were \$1 to first, \$2 to second, and \$1 to third in each event.

Putting the stone developed a young Bercules in the person of Owen Reliny, who threw the eighteen-gouind missile hearty forty-two feet. George Brown was second and P. Degnan third with thirty eight and thirty was feet expectively. The winner is a young laborer, who left his work to come out to the picnic, and only went into the context to swell the entry list.

The brother of the redoubtable Nonparell. Martin Thempsey, then had a coular and elbow wreatting context with John O'Nell, all the other entries withdrawns. Martin gathed the brist and third falls by a leg tock, and won the contest.

More of the St. Stephen's Fight.

The dispute between the factions of St. Stehpen's P. E. Church grows more and more complicated, and it is difficult to say whether or not the election of church wardens and vestrymen will be held on the 23d inst., as directed by Judge Larremore. On Thursday Judge Bookstaver granted an order staying the election pending an appeal, because, as he thought, questions were involved which were debtatile. Yesterday, however, the opponents of the rector, the Rev. A. Eloomer Hart, secured a modification of the stay which permits the announcement of the election from the pulpit to morrow. They also obtained an order to allow cause why the application for a size should not be reargued. Hefore Judge Andrews, in his private count. Mr. Charles Blandy, counted for the flex, Mr. Hart, argued his original spaid along force permitted of consolidation for a peremptory mandation to compel James Hard hurst, the treasurer of at. Sisphers, to affix the church said to the oxycement of consolidation with the Holy Trinity Church of Harten, which was authorized by the old warders and vestry men of the chirch. It x surrogate holins argued in opposition. Decision was reserved. Bookstaver granted an order staying the election

An "Irrevocable" Will Can be Hevoked. Surrogate Abbott of Kings county has admitted to cester. A novel question was presented to the Surro gate in this case. It was, "Can an irrevocable will be legally revoked?" The testator was a weathy colored physician and elergy man. Nost of his fortune had been left to him by his deceased wife, who was reputed been left to him by his deceased wife, who was requise to be the ripidest colored woman in America, and whilm for several years conducted a famous beardin house on the Heights. A year after the death of a wife he made what he expressly declared an irrevoir ble wife he made what he expressly declared an irrevoir ble will having his property to his seven children share and share alide. Subsequently one of his son assigned into the declared of the son made another will cuiting him self, the enterpression made another will cuiting him self. The assigner our tested the latter will, which burrogate Abbits has pronounced walld. Mr. Sutton's Parting Advice to His Wife.

George Sutton of 9 Vernon avenue, Long IslandSCity, asked the Court of Special Sessions Festerday to set aside a decision made by Folice Justica McMahon. A month ago Sutton was arrested on complaint or his wife, whom he abandoned five years ego, his said that he gave het litree conta telling her she had lester get on a ferry with her two children and jump overboard Junitee Mo Mandon ordered inition to have her \$10 weekly sutton declares he cannot pay his amount. He appeal was denied, without a machinia in the employ of the Long laboral facilities is a machinia in the employ of the

MORE DEMANDS DRAWN UP.

Mr. Barondesa's Striking Clonkmakers Tell Everything They Want, The striking cloak makers drew up a new list of demands yesterday, and if the manufacturers sign it the trouble will be at an end. If they don't sign it matters will be just as they are now; the operators won't go in and the cutters

won't come out. The list was made up at the meeting of the Amalgamated Board in Pythagoras Hall in the afternoon, at the suggestion of Mr. Charles Miller, a member of the Clothing Cutters Union, who was there to try to bring about a settlement. The demands are as follows: First-None but union men to be employed.

Second—The inside contract system to be abolished.
Third—All hands employed since this trouble began, and all hands working during this trouble to be discharged and be given a chance to join the union accord ing to the by laws of the union. No man to be employed

without a certificate from the union.

Fourth-All union hands that were discharged or locked out previous to or during this trouble, or who left because of this trouble, to be reinstated.

Fifth-No union man to be discharged or laid off ex-cept for cause, such cause to be bad work or bad Fixth-All differences to be referred first to the Exec blive Committee of the various unions, and, it not estiled by them, to be referred to the Consolidated Board.

Reventh—All sub arrangements and price lists which may hereafter be made to be considered and accepted as part of this agreement.

These demands, together with a list of "sub-demands" mentioned below, will be presented to the manufacturers individually. Mr. Gar-

demands" mentioned below, will be presented to the manufacturers individually. Mr. Garside said:

"I will not insult the manufacturers by asking for another conference. I have been informed privately that if we present these demands to each of the manufacturers they will sign them."

Immediately after the adjournment of the Amalgamated Board the operators held a mass meeting up stairs, and Mr. Garside read to them the new demands. Mr. Barondess translated them and explained what each clause meant. He ruled the meeting like an Oriental autocrat, and with a stamp of his toot and wave of his hand ordered the speakers to shut up or he'd fire them out. The operators then formulated a list of things which they want for themselves. This list, which will be hitched to the first one, is as follows:

Hours of labor for inside workmen from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. and for outside workmen from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. Weekly workers' wares to be \$15 at the lowest.

Fressers' wages to be \$15 at the lowest.

Equal division of work between outside and inside workmen.

Equal division.

Workmen
No night work.
No night work.
One hour for dinner.
All work sent out to contractors must have statement
of price attached.
Nateument of prices shall be an exact copy of figures
Nateument of prices shall be used. No fine for lost or
to crice book. In price book.

In price book.

On extra checks shall be used. No fine for lost or changed tickets.

Manufacturers shall not interfere with the business of

Mr. Gabriel Schwab said yesterday that the manufacturers weren't going to settle anything individually, but would stick to one another. He said that if any member of the association did not stand by his agreement he fMr. Schwab would consider himself as liberated from the association and would settle with men himself. There is no prospect, however, of anybody leaving the association, he said. When he read the new demands he said he would never sign them. He had signed one agreement, and intended to stick to it.

Brooklyn Bridge Trustee A. Schwab, a member of the firm of G. Schwab & Bros. ejected forcibiy into the street yesterday a striking operator who wanted to know how many girls he employed. This Mr. Schwab said:

"Our association has received applications for admission from several firms, but we're not in a hurry to take them all in." Mr. Gabriel Schwab said yesterday that the

LIVERPOOL JACK TO BE FREED. The General Term Says that What he Did Was Not Kidnapping.

John Fitzpatrick, otherwise known as "Liverpool Jack," will soon be free again. He was convicted in the Court of General Sessions of kidnapping, and sentenced to imprisonment. but the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday reversed the judgment. The indictment charged him with kidnapping David Kennedy. with the intent to send him out of the State to Yucatan, to be kept there against his will. The evidence adduced on the trial was to the effect that a stranger asked Kennedy if he wanted a job, and when he replied that he did, referred him to Fitzpatrick. Jack told him, according to the evidence, that there was a job on a rail-road in Mexico where he could get \$35 in American money a month and his board. He accepted, signed a paper, and started for Yucatan. There he was put to work handling

freight. He discovered that he was to be paid in Mexican dollars, and was to furnish his own In Mexican dollars, and was to furnish his own food, which was exceedingly high-priced.
Judge Bartlett, who writes the opinion of the appellate court, says that the verdict must have been bused upon the theory that Fitzpatrick invelgled Kennedy and sent him out of the State. This finding, he says, is not supported by the swidence. The making of a promise of wark at a specific compensation by a rerson who knows that it is not to be kept, so far as the rate of compensation is concerned. Hold a Successful Picale Despite the Hain at

Ridgewood Park.

Erin's sons and daughters to the number of nearly
15 000 crowded Ridgewood Fark Thursday afternoon
and evening the occasion being the annual picane and
inflicted upon those who are induced by false inflicted upon those who are induced by false promises to go from this State to foreign lands, the Legislature might well provide for the punishment of the wrongdoers in such cases through the agency of the criminal law; but under the law, as it now is, I do not think the facts disclosed in the record before us authorize the conviction of the defendant of the crime of kidnapping."

ARRESTED FOR OPENING THE STREET.

Commissioner Citroy Revokes the Steam Heating Co.'s Permits for Excavation. Mayor Grant yesterday received a report from Commissioner Gilroy that he had revoked all permits for street openings and excavations that had been issued to the New Vork Steam Heating Company He had found he said, that the employees of that company do not keep faith with the city and make street openings in advance of getting resmits, besides being generally beyond control.

Inspector O'Counor arrested Charles Gaines, an emilosee of the company, who was opening a conduit at Warren street and Broadway. At the Tombs Folice Court Gaines said he did not know anything about the prohibition, and Justice White discharged him.

The fuss in the Department of Public Works over the steam company's street openings resulted yesterday in the discovery of the fact that ex-Assemblyman Nicholas R. O'Connor is a general inspector of street opening sand pavement repairs at \$2.750. He succeeded Gen. lioy Stone. not keep faith with the city and make street

WITH AND WITHOUT GLOVES,

A Friendly Bout Leads to a Sidewalk Fight in Front of the Telegraphers' Club Montgomery Energ and Andrew Moran are members of the Telegraphers' Club at 32 Cortlandt street. Both are employed by the Postai Telegraph Company of 187 Breadway. Thursday night they went to the club room to have a friendly hout with the gloves that are used by the members in the gymnasium. After they had been at it for some minutes Kuerr de had been at it for some minutes knorr de-clared that Moran was pounding him with un-due soverity. Moran didn't think he was and didn't try to soften his blows. Knorr there-upon hit right and left as hard as he could, and the battle became so flerce that Patrolman Carey was called. He quieted the men, but as soon as he left they re-newed the fight on the sidewalk having first discarded their gloves. This time Carey ar-rested them. At the Tombs Police Court yes-terday each expressed penitence for his be-lavior, and they were both discharged with a reprimand.

Lost His Employers' Money in a Cambling

HARTFORD, July 18.-Edgar S. Shaw, formerly travelling salesman for a Providence house. was arraigned in the City Court this morning. charged with appropriating for his own use the funds furnished him for travelling expenses. He was employed by N. Palmer & Co. of this He was employed by N. Falmer & Co. of this city to travel to New York, and on Saturday \$50 was given him. With instructions that he was to go to New York on Monday. On Monday night he was seen on the streets of this city and on inquiry the firm learned that he had not left the city at all. He was arrested, and acknowledged that he had lost the money in a rambling dea in this city. He also confessed that once before he played the same trick on the concern. He was bound over to the next term of the Superior Court in \$200 bonds.

Shot Two Brothers Who Wanted Their Mule Back. GUYTON, Ga., July 18.-K. G. Norton, Jr., son

of a physician of this city, yesterday shot and killed two brothers, Willie and John Bird. On Wednesday young Norton and Willie Bird traded mules. Yesterday Willia Bird accom-panied by his brother John went to Acrten's place to get him to trade back. Norton re-fused, and John Bird, drawing his pistol, told his brother Willis to break open the stable and recover his mule. At this young Norton shot the brothers and fled.

Not merely a Spring Medicine, but a Cure for all Blood and Skin Diseases every month in the year.

The Cactus Blood Cure has positively cured nomerous cases of Serolula and Sait Bhoum is one month's time where all other blood purifiers have falled.

Pleasant to take, applicable to diseases of infancy or old age. All druggings sells. Price, large size \$2.69; amail \$1.00, send for descriptive pamphiet and certificates. ALVA'S BRAZILIAN SPECIFIC CO.,

PASTOR HARLAN IS MODERN.

His Church Isn't, and There Is Talk of Consolidating Him Out. When the Rev. Richard D. Harlan was installed as paster of the First Presbyterian Church, four years ago, the event was described as "the installation of the youngest pastor in the city in the oldest church in the city." Mr. Harlan was then 26, and he stepped into the pulpit of the First Church directly from the Princeton Theological Seminary. Some of the older members of the church, of course, thought him too young for the post from the start, and, as time went on, the steady decrease of the congregation, due in

from the start, and, as time went on, the steady decrease of the congregation, due in great measure to causes beyond Mr. Harian's control, death being one, was attributed by the malconients to him. Mr. Harian, who is a son of Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court, is not a politic person. He is 6 feet 4 inches tall and proportionately heavy, and was a great man for athletic sports at Princeton. He went and married an Episconalia", a member of the ritualistic Church of St. Mary the Virgin, and he had an organ put into the church, which until his advent, after the manner of the Shaites Scotch sect of the Presbyterians, had eschewed that means of praising the Lord.

The opposition to Mr. Harlan has thus far been confined to talk, just as a union of the First Church with the University Place Presbyterian Church has been talked of. The talkers in nearly every case were the same, for with the disconients union meant getting rid of Mr. Harlan and the installation of the Rev. Dr. Alexander of the Church as pastor of the consolidated congregations. Decisive steps are likely to be taken in the autumn whom the congregation reassembles. Mr. Harlan has a following and his friends may succeed in retaining him in his pulpit for some time longer, but to do this they will have to oppose the proposed union of the two churches, which is generally regarded as the best possible thing. If not a necessity, for both. The First Presbyterian Church is not in debt, but its income is so steadily diminishing that Mr. Harlans salary was cut down this present year from \$50.000 on his marringe, to \$4,000.

Mr. Harlan is now out of town on his vacation. He returns to resume his pastorate the first week in September. Nothing will be done to inconvenience him until atter the meeting of the presbytery in October.

COLLISION ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

A Steam Yacht Bun Down and Five Per-

sons Drowned, Utica, July 18.-The steamer St. Lawrence last night collided with the private steam yacht Catherine, near Alexandria Bay. The Catherine had a party of twelve on board, five of whom were drowned. The names of the drowned were Edward Pemberton, Mrs. Edward Pemberton, Mrs. W. D. Hart, Miss Margaret Henry, all of Bradford, Pa., and Engineer

John Senescall of Alexandria Blay. Capt. Estes of the St. Lawrence says: " After we came into the American channel the electric searchlight was turned off, in accordance with the laws, and I saw the Catherine apwith the laws, and I saw the Catherine an-proaching on the starboard bow. I gave two whistles, and the Catherine answered, but in-stead of keeping on the starboard side, she tried to cross our bow and take the pert side, When I saw this I rang to reverse the engine, and we were backing as hard as we could when we struck the yacht. The boats were lowered, but after cruising about only seven were saved." L. Edgett, one of the saved, says that Engineer Senescall is entirely to blame for the acci-dent, since he did not obey properly the signals which were given. Mr. Edgett also says that he placed life pre-cryers on Mrs. Hart and Miss Henry, but did not see them afterward. The

THE BEHRING SEA DIFFICULTY. No War Ships Ordered North to Protect

Catherine sank in five minutes.

British Vennels, P. C., July 18,-H. M. S. Warspite. flagship of the North Pacific squadron, with Rear-Admiral Hotham aboard, arrived here vasterday. The Admiral said that he had as yet received no instructions to send any of the fleet to the north to protect British vessels fleet to the north to protect British vessels from schure by American cutters, or to retake any that might be saized in Behring Sen. He also said he could hardly see how the United Sintes could establish a tenable claim to the right to close Behring Sea, and he thought Canadian interests most we like the diplomate fight progressing. Had England any intention of schding one of the fleet to Behring Sea this year to revent the setzure of schooners flying the English flag it was presumed that orders would have come long ago. Now, If one ders would have come long ago. Now, if one did go, it would be practically too late in the season to accomplish the end aimed at. He certainly should make no move in the matter without instructions so to do.

Must Barren Island Cof

The present Kings county Grand Jury has been investigating the condition of Barren Island, and has heard statements from many residents of Rockaway Beach, Far Rockaway, Lawrence, and Woodsburgh, all of which were to the effect that the place had become an intolerable nuisance. The Grand Jury yesterday presented this to Judge Moore in the Court of

Sessions:
We find that the business carried on at Barren Island
by Thomas F. White and Andrew White, R. Frank has
and the Barren Island Fertilizing till and thanne com-We find that the business carried on at Barren Island by Thomas F. White and Andrew Mnie, K. Frank into and the Barren Island Fertilicing thi and toman Company is of the most offensive character. The garbage, offer, and deed animals which accumulate in the city of New York for a re-brought into this country to Barren Island, and are rendered boiled, and treated in such a manner as to create insuccating and offensive odors, which are carried by the wind for lone detained, exacting a sat discountering three which are considered to the same of the same of the description in a brailing which is respubly flitting up with description in a brailing which is respubly flitting up with description in a brailing which is respubly flitting up with description in a brailing which is respubly flitting up with description in a brailing which is respubly flitting up with description in a brailing which is respublicly and the hostons that the first of these purposes it was booked and the noxious interface was not so noticeable, but with the marked improvement and development of the six rounding terratory barren Island is a become a ciping public manance, calling for nations on the part of the public authorities to king toward the prolibition of the offensive trades carried on.

Roy Burglars Fscape From the Lockup. New Haven, July 18,-William and Charles Daunton, one 10 and the other 12 years of ago. escaped from the police headquarters last night. The boys were arrested while breaking into a grocery store on Grand avenue. On account of their age it was deemed advisable to lock them up is the truant room, which is di-rectly under the main office at police head-quarters. This morning when a collection of the truant room to book for the prisoners they were missing. A window, which was found open, told the story of the escape, They had split the wire netting which covered the window and managed to squeeze through the iron bars, which were not more than four or five inches apart. The cases against the boys were indefinitely postponed, and the no-live spent the day trying to find them, but without success. lock them up in the truant room, which is di

Cooper & Hewitt's Men Still on Strike. Thus rox, July 18.—The strikers at Cooper & Hewitt's from worse declare that the wages of the roughers average only \$1.00 per day, which they hold is fully \$1. per cent less than is juid in the mills of Penney want per cent less than a paid in the mile of Penney vania A committee representing the er hase coled in some intendent application and be tool them that the main advantage and the solution and the Arman ellevent themselved clong them down as much ago. Entra actions of clong them down as much ago, but a copy of the cole of the Arman ellevent themselved in both the copyer a less if make a time as the entry of the Arman ellevent and of the English of Labor case been in corder to some on the subject. It is transpired that so more men at least, will strike to increase

Policemen Indicted for Bribery. George Logan, formerly a deterrive attached to the policeman on the Muthern street force and Illinoistance policeman in the Mithers whose force and involving them to favor of the limited attract their war arranged several police. Mixing presents therefore a state of the several police in the several police in the several police in the several police in the several police is the several police in the several poli

Pactus Blood

OF THE BEST CLASS.

Victoriam,
Cabrioteis,
Two Wheeters,
Maid the cons,
Corps Rockways,
Vis. Vis.
Landaus,
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Inciers' Magons,
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Landons.
Fancy Traps.
Doctors' Wagons.
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Calldren's Traps.
Fancy Buckboards.

SECOND-HAND

Storses, Carriages, &c.

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Wagona Phaetona Buckboarda Rochawaya Surreya, Fancy Trans. Victorian Landbulettes Wagonettes, Carta, Dos a Dos. Vinuse Carta, Stabilities (1978, Stanbape Phaetona, Depot Wagona, Ductors' Phaetons, Ex. Top Cubriolets, Binaboura, Canopy Victoria Phaetons,

QUARTERED OAK Nothing can be more handsome than the quartered onk and san triple and cable Buckboards. Spindles, Handes, Two wheelers 2c. we are making this season. Bodies thirdself in the natural wood, with sears grained to match, making an exceedingly durable as well as apprenely attractive high. Everything we often in manufactured at our works in Syracuse. Buy of the

BRADLEY & CO. 14 Warren st. SPECIAL BARGAINS

IN TWO AND THREE SEAT DEPOT WAGONS, Passenger Wagons, senting eleven persons, open surray, in oak and natural wood, extension top surray, Cabriolas, Laules Park Physics, also Ruckboards, Rug-riolas, Laules Park Physics, also Ruckboards, Rug-riolas, Laules Park Physics, also for the hulder Traps; best goods, lowest strings, Bay from the builders, RACINE WAGON AND PARKINGS CO.

77-81 Wouster St., New York.

Largest stock in U. S. of Bolivery Wagons for Dry Goods Laundry, Hottlers tireers, Carpenters, Plund-bers, Confectioners, and all other business; best groud-our own make of lest insterial theat fluids, reasona-ble terms. Responsible to the Carlettage Co. WAGON AND CARRIAGE CO. WAGON NO CARRIAGE CO.

Special.—Just received, two car loads of our Light De-livery Wagnus for country use, with or without tops RACINE WARDS U.C., U.S. South 6th Ave. N.V.

Biding Arndemics.

Our Store will close on this, and other Saturdays during July and August at

2 P. M. HACKETT, CARHART & CO., CLOTHIERS.

B'way & Canal St.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY STOLEN. The Bliss Cottage, Where Vice-President Morton is a Guest, Robbed by Daylight,

SARATOGA, July 18 .- A bold daylight robbery was committed in this village vesterday. At about noon sneak thieves entered the cottage of Mr. George Bliss of Morton, Bliss & Co., New York bankers, on North Broadway, while the family and guests were at dinner, and got away with \$19,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry. The stoien property was said to have belonged to Mrs. Levi P. Morton, who, with the Vice-President, is a guest of the Bliss family, but

President is a guest of the Bliss family, but Vice-President Morton denied that his wife lost anything. He admitted, however, that soveral valuable risees of sewelry were taken from Mrs. Bliss's trunk in her room while the family were at dinner. The robbery was first discovered by Mrs. Morton, and the police were premptly notified.

The police refuse any information, but the following notice has been sent out all over the country by Chief Blodgett:

"Sneak thieves entered a house at Saratoga Springs on July 17, 1899, and stole the following described diamonds and lewelry: Diamond cross, with six diamonds; diamond cross with six diamonds; diamond cross with six diamond pendants; two pairs solitaire diamond entrings, one needlum and one of large stones; emerald brooch, surrounded with diamonds; emerald ring, with two diamonds; sapphire ring, with diamond each side of sapphire idiamond ring, with one pourshaped diamond in cluster; small ruby ring, with diamond entring with one pourshaped diamond in cluster; small ruby ring, with diamond each side of ruby; small perl be end for the recovery of the property. Look out for all nawnshops,"

It is said that one man is already under ar-

rest as a suspect. A Demand for Suckers in Worcester

Norwich, July 18 .- It is not everybody that is fond of suckers, but up in Worcester, Mass. the people think they are delicacies. The Modoc gang of seiners in the Shetneket River at this city have to get up early in the morning frequently and get a lot of suckers for Worcester felds. The best time to go for sfickers is very early in the morning, when the stupid fish are snuggled together at the bottom of the rivers like a colony of gray squirrels in an oak burrow. On Wednesday evening the word came by telegraph from Wor ester: det us his suckers, and get them tight off. So the Modoc boys arose at 2 A. M. yesterday morning, and ten minutes later had their big seinedrugging along the bottom of the river. They had better luck than even in the apostolic miracle of the lishes. In the first muli the Modoca drew nshore about 600 log suckers, and at 6 o'clock the lot, packed in ice, were ratting ever the Norwich and Worcester Inifroad to Worcester. No bigger catch of suckers was ever taken, perhaps, at a single cast of a seine. frequently and get a lot of suckers for Worces-

The Danbury Burgiars Arraigned. Dannuny, July 18.-George W. Wallace and James W. Waltick, the two men who committed the daring burglary at Larue's jewelry store a week ago, and who were afterward captured in Brewster, N. Y., by a posse of men armed with rifles were brought to Danbury last night with rifles were brought to Danbury last night on a requisition. This morning before Judge Hough in the City Court they rlended guilty to the charge of burglary, and were bound over to the next term tof the Superior Court under \$5,000 land. They were then photographed, after which they were taken to the Bridgenort pill. When it became neised around that the robiers were in town a large crowd collected to get a glimpse of the prisoners, but the Sheriff hustled them away to the train while most of the crowd thought they were still in the court room.



EVERY Housewife EVERY Counting Room EVERY Carriage Owner EVERY Thrifty Mechanic EVERY Body able to hold a brush SHOULD USE

PIK-RON WILL STAIN YOUR OLD BASKETS

WILL STAIN OLD A NEW FURNITURE WILL STAIN GLASS AND CHINAWARE Farnish WILL STAIN TIMMARE WOLFF & BANDOLPH Philadelphia

EQUESTRIAN OUTFITS: illustrated catalogues free WHITMAN SADDLE CO. 118 Chambers at